

FOR

10. In comparative respect.
For talks with Indian elephants he strove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden*.
11. In proportion to
As he could see clear, *for* those times, through super-
stition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human
policy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Your understandings are not bright enough *for* the exercise
of the highest acts of reason. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
12. With appropriation to.
Shadow will serve *for* Summer: prick him; *for* we have a
number of shadows to fill up the muster-book. *Shakef. H. IV.*
After O an expression of desire.
O *for* a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention! *Shak. H. V. Prel. que.*
14. In account of; in solution of.
Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
15. Inducing to as a motive.
There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that
which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice. *Till.*
16. In expectation of.
He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and
propagate: the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion,
nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*
17. Noting power or possibility.
For a holy person to be humble, *for* one whom all men
esteem a saint, to fear lest himself become a devil, is as hard
as *for* a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*
18. Noting dependence.
The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened
room, depend *for* their visibility upon the dimness of the light
they are beheld by. *Boyle on Colours.*
19. In prevention of; for fear of.
Corn being had down, any way *ye* allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuff. Husb.*
And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day.
In this self place. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
There must be no alleys with hedges at the either end, *for*
letting your prospect upon this fair hedge from the green; nor
at the farther end, *for* letting your prospect from the hedge
through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
20. In remedy of.
Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the
toothach. *Garretson.*
21. In exchange for.
He made considerable progress in the study of the law, be-
fore he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry. *Dryden.*
22. In the place of; instead of.
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to
translate him line *for* line, is impossible. *Dryden.*
We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*
23. In supply of; to serve in the place of.
Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up
English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as
they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
24. Through a certain duration.
Some please *for* once, some will *for* ever please. *Rafcom.*
Those who sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced
that their thoughts are *for* four hours busy, without their
knowing it. *Locke.*
The administration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the
hands of the chief citizens. *Adison's Remarks on Italy.*
Since, hir'd *for* life, thy servile muse must sing
Successive conquests, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatso'er they cost. *Prior.*
The youth transported, asks without delay
To guide the fun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth's Ovid.*
25. In search of; in quest of.
Some of the philosophers have run so far back *for* argu-
ments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were
any such thing; and yet, *for* all that, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.
Tillotson, Sermon 5.
26. According to.
Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known,
by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*
27. Noting a state of funds or readiness.
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakespeare.*
If he be brave, he's ready *for* the stroke. *Dryden.*
28. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.
How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when cold becomes her object!
For this the foolish, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with industry: *for* this, engross'd
The canker'd heaps of strong achieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises. *Shakef. H. IV.*
The kingdom of God was first rent by ill counsel; upon

FOR

- which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks.
Bacon.
- For* he writes not *for* money, not *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*
There we shall see, a fight worthy dying *for*, that blessed
Saviour, who so highly deserves of us. *Boyle.*
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for*
company. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
- Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I saw him, and contemn'd him first *for* you. *Dryd. Aureng.*
For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*
Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain. *Dryden.*
Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their words like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryd. Aureng.*
Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let
any go *for* ornament, if they will not serve *for* use. *Fulton.*
29. Of tendency to; towards.
It were more *for* his honour to raise his siege, than to spend
so many good men in the winning of it by force. *Kneller.*
The kettle to the top was hoist;
But with the uplode down, to show
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*
30. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.
Ye suppose the laws *for* which ye strive are found in Scrip-
ture; but those not against which we strive. *Hacker, Preface.*
It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad
cause, when I have to often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*
Joye was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*
He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*
They must be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do
not with sighs and tears intercede with him. *Smallidge's Sermon.*
Aristotle is *for* poetical justice. *Dennis.*
They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Fulton.*
31. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
Fortune, if there be such a thing as she,
Spies that I bear so well her tyranny,
That she thinks nothing else to fit *for* me. *Dennis.*
A few rules of logic are thought sufficient, in this case, *for*
those who pretend to the highest improvement. *Locke.*
It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man
may have undisturbed thoughts, even of the justice of God.
Tillotson, Sermon 4.
His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatick and
Mediterranean. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Persia is commodiously situated *for* trade both by sea and
land. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
32. With intention of.
And by that justice hast remov'd the cause
Of those rude tempests, which, *for* rapine sent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*
Here huntmen with delight may read
How to chuse dogs *for* scent or speed. *Waller.*
God hath made some things *for* as long a duration as they
are capable of. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are couriers driv'n, who shed their masters blood. *Dryden.*
Such examples should be set before them, as patterns *for*
their daily imitation. *Locke.*
The next question usually is, what is it *for*? *Locke.*
Achilles is *for* revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by
means of Hector. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*
33. Becoming; belonging to.
It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honesty, and wisdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*
Jells *for* Dutchmen and English boys. *Cowley.*
Is it *for* you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthorized by my supreme command! *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*
His fire already signs him *for* the skies,
And marks the seat amidst the deities. *Dryden's Æn.*
It is a reasonable account *for* any man to give, why he does
not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no
mind to die as they do, and perish with them. *Tillotson.*
34. Notwithstanding.
This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the
self-same form which Philo Judeus expresseth. *Locke, b. v.*
God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows the next
minute, supervene. *Locke, b. v.*
Probability supposes that a thing may, or may not be so,
for any thing that yet is certainly determined on either side.
South's Sermon.
For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may
be a contrivance to flight us. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*
If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the
sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for*
any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have
caused a considerable disorder in the whole system. *Bentley.*

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35. *For* all. Notwithstanding.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I
will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for* all my
apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove
myself a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*
For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark
was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of Sep-
tember part thereof was blown up. *Kneller's History.*
But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did show the footing found *for* all the flood. *Daniel.*
They resolute, *for* all this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*
For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his great-
ness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*
If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the
emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented,
for all that, to let them govern at home. *Stillington.*
I thought that very ingenious person has anticipated part
of what I should say, yet you will, *for* all that, expect that I
should give you a fuller account. *Boyle on Colours.*
She might have passed over all such petty business; but the
raising of my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for*
all her pertness. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
36. To the use of; to be used in.
The oak *for* nothing ill,
The other good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenser.*
37. In consequence of.
For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the steepy hills and stem the flood. *Dryden.*
38. In recompense of.
Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl *for* Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryden's Pers.*
First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* aught. *Dryd. Virg.*
39. In proportion to.
He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakespeare.*
Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juven. Sat. 13.*
40. By means of; by interposition of.
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite,
were it not *for* the will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
Of some calamity we can have no relief but from God
alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not
for God? *Tillotson's Sermons.*
41. In regard of; in preservation of. I cannot *for* my life, is, I
cannot if my life might be saved by it.
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakespeare.*
I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thorough-
ly examined the papers passed upon the walls. *Addison's Spect.*
42. *For* is. In the language used two centuries ago, *for* was
commonly used before to the sign of the infinitive mood, to
note the final cause. As, I come *for* to see you, *for* I love to
see you: in the same sense with the French *pour*. Thus it is
used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was
by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong use,
appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.
Who shall tell me now
On this vile body *for* to wreak my wrong? *Fairly Queen.*
A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed fairs *for* to increase the count. *Spenser.*
These things may serve *for* to represent how just cause of
fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*
1. The word by which the reason is given of something ad-
vanced before.
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*
Tell me what kind of thing is wit?
For the first matter love variety lacks. *Cowley.*
Thus does he who, *for* fear of any thing in this world,
ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from
men, and falls into the hands of the living hand. *Tillotson.*
2. Because; on this account that.
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet
for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish
them chosen by discretion of wise men. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous *for* a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Heaven defend your good souls, that you think

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- I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the fame,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame. *Fairfax.*
Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is
dead or faded; *for* that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth
into some preternatural substance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
3. *For* as much. In regard that; in consideration of.
For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to con-
sider what is needful, in respect of God; but there is also in
men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to
length, lest overmuch dispatch should give occasion to de-
ceit, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. *Hacker, b. v.*
For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be
indulged the free use of spaw water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
4. *For* why. Because; *for* this reason that.
Solyma had three hundred fieldpieces, that a camel might
well carry one of them, being taken from the carriage; *for*
why, Solyma purposing to draw the emperor unto battle, had
brought no greater pieces of battery with him. *Keller.*
- To FORAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance.
Forage, and run
To meet dispatch farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. *Shak. K. John.*
2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.
As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*
There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam
went abroad *forage* for them. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd, or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make. *Dryden's Virgil.*
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.
His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
To FORAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.
They will both strengthen all the country round, and also
be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should re-
volt; *for* without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the
whole land. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- FORAGE. *n. s.* [from *forage*, German and French, from *foris*,
Latin.]
1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.
One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes, and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
2. Provisions sought abroad.
Some o'er the publick magazines preface,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide. *Dryden's Georg.*
3. Provisions in general.
Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
- FORAMINOUS. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes;
perforated in many places; porous.
Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the
found, will deaden it; but in the passage of the found they
will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- To FORBEAR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part.
forborn. [from *forbear*, Saxon. *For* has in composition the
power of privation; as, *forbear*: or depravation; as *forfever*,
and other powers not easily explained.]
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit.
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*. *Denham.*
2. To pause; to delay.
I pray you, tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; *for* in chusing wrongs,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while. *Shakespeare.*
3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.
He *forbare* to go forth. *1 Sa. xxiii. 13.*
At this he started, and *forbare* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. *Dryden's Juv.*
Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed
the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*
4. To refrain any violence of temper; to be patient.
By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue
breaketh the bone. *Prov. xxv. 15.*
- To FORBEAR. *v. n.*
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily.
Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his
displeasure. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*. *Waller.*
When from the wood a lion does appear.
2. To abstain from; to shun to do.